

RAYMOND HALL  
(Wardens' Home)  
(Bastman Home)  
The Gundersen Hospital  
224 Alexander Street  
Rochester  
Monroe County  
New York

HABS No. NY-6355

HABS  
NY  
28-ROCH,  
42-

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS  
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
National Park Service  
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

EASTMAN HALL  
(Nurses' Home) ~~(Eastman Home)~~

HABS No. NY-6355

HABS  
NY  
28-ROCH,  
42-

Location: Eastman Hall was located on the campus of the Genesee Hospital, 224 Alexander Street, in the city of Rochester, Monroe County, New York. UTM Reference: 18.288910.4780500. (See Figure 1 for USGS map showing the location of the hospital. Also refer to HABS drawing - sheet 1.) The building was situated east of the modern hospital complex. The front facade of the building faced west. The rear facade of the building was oriented east toward Averill Avenue.

Present  
Owner: The Genesee Hospital.

Present  
Use: The building was razed by the Genesee Hospital in April-May 1996. The site where the building once stood is presently an empty lot. The hospital is planning to build a one-story, 60,000 square-foot Women's Center on the site.

Significance: Eastman Hall was built on the grounds of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital<sup>1</sup> in 1910 and enlarged in 1930. George Eastman, founder of the Eastman Kodak Company and local philanthropist, donated funds to construct the building in honor of his mother, Maria Eastman. The building served as a dormitory and teaching facility for students enrolled in the hospital's training school for nurses. It was demolished in 1996.

It was architecturally significant as a distinctive example of a Georgian Revival style institutional building designed by two of Rochester's most prominent and prolific architectural firms of the early twentieth century. J. Foster Warner designed the original block; the firm of Gordon and Kaelber was responsible for the 1930 additions. Both firms were successful at designing in an eclectic mode, as did many American architects of the period, choosing freely from historically inspired styles that conveyed an appropriate message according to the building type. The architects established a dignified and restrained stylistic vocabulary for Eastman Hall by seeking their inspiration in the Georgian buildings of America's colonial past. The U-shaped, three-story brick building featured a front portico with Tuscan and Ionic order columns. The typical characteristics of the Georgian Revival style such as symmetry, hierarchical

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<sup>1</sup>The name of the hospital was changed to The Genesee Hospital in 1926.

facades, repetitive fenestration, and classical ornamentation were well suited to both the practical and symbolic requirements of an educational-related building.

Eastman Hall was historically significant for its long association with the hospital's nursing school (1889 to 1978). Nursing students made Eastman Hall their "home away from home" while they were in training. Eastman Hall served as the central hub of social and academic activity for the nursing students.

## PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

1. Planning and design: The Maria Eastman Memorial was established on November 25, 1908 by George Eastman for a proposed residence hall for nursing students. Much of the planning and design of the proposed building appears to have taken place in late 1909. Many of the surviving architectural drawings of the building by J. Foster Warner date from December 1909. Before Eastman Hall could be constructed the former Nurses' Home (built 1898) had to be moved from the site to another location on the hospital campus ("Plot Plan of the Homeopathic Hospital" by J. Foster Warner, December 28, 1909).

The planning and design phase of the north and south wing additions was begun by architects Gordon and Kaelber in late 1927 with most of the surviving architectural drawings dating from 1929.

2. Dates of erection: Construction on the original U-shaped block was completed in 1910 (*The Twenty-First Annual Report of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital For the Year 1910*: 10). The building was furnished in 1911. The additions were completed in 1930 (*Annual Report of the Genesee Hospital for the Year 1930*).
3. a. Architects: J. Foster Warner was the architect of the 1910 building. Architects Gordon and Kaelber were responsible for the design of the 1930 addition.  
  
b. Biographical information on the architects:  
Eastman Hall is architecturally significant as a distinctive example of the work of J. Foster Warner, a well-known architect active in western New York between 1880 and 1937. He was born in 1859 and trained in the office of his

father, Andrew Jackson Warner, who was one of the leading architects in the region in the second half of the nineteenth century. A.J. Warner's practice included many large commercial structures as well as public buildings, churches and residences. The elder Warner designed eclectically, frequently drawing upon the Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles.

The influence of A.J. Warner's design approach upon his son, J. Foster Warner, is clear. While J. Foster Warner preferred classically derived designs, he was freely eclectic in his work while maintaining a degree of dignified restraint.

J. Foster Warner opened his own office in 1889 and was in continuous practice until his death on April 20, 1937. He became well known for his commercial and governmental designs. Many of his designs were Renaissance Revival style although he also employed other styles such as Richardsonian Romanesque, Late Gothic Revival, and Georgian Revival. Examples of other prominent buildings designed by Warner include the Third Monroe County Courthouse (1891-96), Rochester; the Ontario County Courthouse (1910), Canandaigua; Rochester Savings Bank (1924-28), Rochester, in collaboration with McKim, Mead & White; the Soule House (1890-92), Rochester; the George Eastman House (1902-05), Rochester, in collaboration with McKim, Mead & White; and the Granite Building (1890-93), Rochester.

The educational institutions designed by J. Foster Warner deserve some mention here as well. These commissions were varied, ranging from an orphan asylum, to a large public high school, to university buildings. Examples of Foster's institutional designs include Aquinas Institute (1925), Rochester; the Alumni Gymnasium (1899) and the Eastman Laboratory (1904-06) at the University of Rochester's Prince Street campus, Rochester; the Eastman Building (1900) at Mechanics Institute, Rochester (demolished); East High School (1902-03), Alexander Street, Rochester; and West High School (1904-06), Rochester. He approached these projects with the goal of finding a practical solution using innovative means. At the Eastman Building of the Mechanics Institute, for example, the utilitarian structure incorporated movable partitions between classrooms, allowing flexibility in the use of space. Movable partitions were also used in Eastman Hall between the reception and lecture rooms. In the design of East High School, Warner also incorporated practical technical features into the building. He designed the two towers of the main facade of this school to serve as ventilation stacks, disguising their utilitarian role under Renaissance detailing.

In 1919 Warner was elected the first president of the Rochester Chapter, American Institute of Architects. For many years he was chairman of the City Planning Commission. He also served on the Board of Governors of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital. Not only did Warner design Eastman Hall for the hospital but he also designed Watson and Sibley Pavilions.

Eastman Hall was a prime work of an architect adept in his art and a master of the eclectic approach. The design of the dormitory was consistent with his other work in that it was conceived as a unique problem to be solved within the limitations imposed by the program. While it was not an elaborate building, it was a fine example of Warner's work, and spoke eloquently to its purpose.

Gordon and Kaelber, in partnership from 1919 to 1932, were also one of Rochester's most successful architecture firms (see Schmidt 1959: 139, 145). The predecessor to this firm was Gordon & Madden, founded by Edwin S. Gordon and William Madden in 1902. Both of these architects had previously worked in the office of J. Foster Warner. This partnership dissolved during World War I. After the war, in 1919, the firm of Gordon and Kaelber was established. It became Rochester's largest office, employing more than forty draftsmen during the late 1920s. After Gordon's death in 1932, Kaelber continued the practice on his own until 1937 when he formed a partnership with Leonard Waasdorp (Schmidt 1959: 145).

The firm of Gordon and Kaelber was noted for its institutional designs. Prominent commissions by the firm include the Eastman Theatre and School of Music (1922), in collaboration with McKim, Mead and White; the original buildings at the University of Rochester's River Campus (1927); the University of Rochester Medical School and Strong Memorial Hospital (1922); buildings at the University of Rochester's Prince Street campus including Anderson Hall, Cutler Union (1926), and the Women's Dormitory; the Hollister Educational Building (1931) at the Genesee Hospital; the Eastman Dental Dispensary; the Rochester, Gas & Electric Building; remodelling and additions to the Eastman Kodak Company Office Building (1929); as well as an abundance of churches and private houses. The firm designed many of the area's public schools including Madison, Monroe, and Benjamin Franklin high schools; Elementary Schools 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, and 37; and additions made to West High and school nos. 16, 18, 20, 23, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35, 43, and 44.

One of the draftsmen whose name appeared on many of Gordon and Kaelber's drawings for Eastman Hall was that of Carl F. Schmidt who, later in his life, became an expert on the early nineteenth-century architecture of western New York. Much of his work was in restoring historic houses. He did considerable historic research on American architecture which resulted in the publishing of several books including *Cobblestone Architecture; The Greek Revival in the Rochester Area; History of the Town of Wheatland; The Cobblestone Entrance; The Post Colonial Entrances in Rochester, N.Y.; Beautiful Doorways in the Town of Wheatland; and The Octagon Fad* (Schmidt 1959: 165).

4. Original and subsequent owners: The building was owned by Genesee Hospital (originally known as the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital) throughout its 86-year history.
5. Builder, contractor, suppliers:  
The builders, contractors, and suppliers of the original 1910 block and the 1930 additions are unknown with the exception of F.L. Heughes & Co. Inc., of Rochester, who supplied the structural steel for the additions.
6. Original plans and construction: The 1910 building was a three-story, U-shaped, Georgian Revival brick structure with a three-story front porch on the front (west) facade, and a one-story, semi-circular bay projecting from the center of the rear (east) facade. The building was constructed as shown in the surviving architectural renderings by J. Foster Warner dating from 1909. Figure 2 shows the facade of the building about seven years after it was constructed.

In 1930, north and south wing additions were built onto the east ends of the existing 1910 wings. These additions were constructed to the designs of Gordon and Kaelber. Most of the original drawings for the additions date from 1929. (It is interesting to note that prior to deciding on the final design for the additions, Gordon and Kaelber prepared at least three other schematic designs all dated 2 November 1927. Scheme No. 1 showed a three-story, rectangular plan north wing addition with a small rear porch and a three-story, L-plan south wing addition, also with a rear porch. Scheme No. 2 depicted a U-shaped, two-story addition at the rear of the 1910 building that formed an enclosed courtyard. Scheme No. 3 featured a rectangular plan, one-story north wing and a six-story, rectangular plan south wing, situated perpendicular to the 1910 building and connected via a corridor.)

The additions as built were three-story, rectangular plan brick structures in keeping with the Georgian Revival style of the 1910 building. They met the need for more dormitory space for nursing students at a time when the hospital was expanding its patient care services and consequently required more nurses.

A description of the original plans of the building follows:

**Basement:** The original floor plans of the 1910 building show that a large, open dining room (Figure 9) was located in the north wing with a serving room at the west end. The central block of the 1910 building featured a store room, trunk room, a diet kitchen and demonstration room (both in the half-round space), and a laundry room. The walls in both the north wing and central block were finished in plaster. The south wing of the 1910 building is labelled as "General Cellar" on the original floor plan and had exposed stone and brick walls. This space once served as a demonstration room as indicated on the Gordon & Kaelber drawings of the existing plan from the late 1920s and as shown in historic photographs (Figure 8).

Refer to "7. Alterations" below for a detailed discussion of the changes made to the basement when the wing additions were built in 1930.

**First Floor:** The first floor was designed to accommodate public spaces including a vestibule, entrance hall, lecture room (Figure 7), reception room (Figures 4, 5 and 6), and library in the center block of the building with corridors, dormitory rooms, and shared bathrooms in the original, 1910 wings. The Superintendent Nurse's quarters - consisting of a bedroom, living room, private bathroom, and closet - were originally located at the west end of the 1910 south wing.

The north and south wing additions on the first floor also featured corridors, dormitory rooms, and shared bathrooms. All of the dormitory rooms in the wing additions had sinks in them. An enclosed sun porch was located at the east end of the north wing addition.

**Second Floor and Third Floors:** The second and third floors in the 1910 building and the wing additions also housed corridors, dormitory rooms and shared bathrooms. The public/communal spaces on both floors included sitting rooms and front porches in the 1910 central block and sun porches in the east end of the north wing addition.

Despite alterations, described below, that were made to Eastman Hall through the years, the building generally retained historic integrity of design, materials, and workmanship prior to its demolition in 1996. It did not, however, retain the historic integrity of its setting (see "Part II. Architectural Information, D. Site" for a discussion of the hospital campus).

7. Alterations:

a. 1920s-1930s:

The 1910 building was redecorated and equipped with new furnishings in 1927. The 1927 annual report of the training school noted that:

The living room, library, and reception hall in the Eastman Home have been redecorated and equipped with many new furnishings, such as floor lamps, table covers, hangings, etc. The preliminary students' quarters, as well as the dining room and basement classrooms have also been redecorated, all of which has added to the attractiveness of the home..." (*The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Genesee Hospital For the Year 1927*: 23).

Some modifications were made to the 1910 building at the time the north and south wing additions were erected. The Gordon and Kaelber drawings show that most of the old windows on the east elevations of the 1910 wings were removed and the openings filled in. The window openings that were centered on these elevations were converted into corridor doorways leading into the additions.

Perhaps the most significant changes made at the time of the additions were in the 1910 north wing of the basement. The Gordon and Kaelber plans show that a new dining room, which could seat approximately 190 students, was located in the north wing addition. The old dining room - in the 1910 north wing - was converted into a "Serving Room" (cafeteria) in the north half and a "Small Dining Room" in the south half. The serving room layout in the Gordon and Kaelber drawing shows a long rail where students got in line and then followed the tray slide along to the various serving areas (bread and butter, steam table, cold dishes, salads, milk and desserts, etc.) Located along the outside, north, wall were shelves, sinks, counters, a refrigerator, and a dish cleaning area. The glazed ceramic tile which was found on the exterior wall of the serving room (sandwiched between the original plaster finish and a layer of drywall) may have been installed when this space was made into a serving room, thus representing the concern for sanitary conditions. A new stud partition wall with lath and plaster was installed here dividing the serving



room from the small dining room. The Gordon and Kaelber drawings also show that the former (1910) serving room at the west end of the original north wing was converted into a "Private Dining Room" which could "seat 30 people comfortably."

A one-and-one-half story brick Kitchen Building was added north of Eastman Hall in 1933. The west elevation of the kitchen building featured blind arcading with regular fenestration. This kitchen building was accessible via the main north-south corridor in the basement of Eastman Hall. It was torn down at the same time as Eastman Hall.

b. Post World War II Era:

Summary: Various exterior and interior changes were made to the building in the years following World War II. With the closing of the nursing school in 1978, Eastman Hall's use as a dormitory for nursing students became obsolete. Modifications made to the building after 1978 were largely done to the interior to accommodate various offices, the hospital's Recycle Shop, and storage space. By the time of the building's demolition in 1996, the original floor plan of the building remained largely intact with the exception of a few areas where original walls were removed and drywall partitions installed. Most of these changes took place in the basement and on the first floor.

Significant Exterior Alterations: French doors with multi-light transoms (Figures 3, 4, and 5) originally opened onto the front porch from the reception room. By 1960, the French doors were replaced with six-over-six double-hung wood sash, while the transom windows were removed and the openings bricked in.

The two main entrances with arched fanlights at the front (west) facade of the building originally featured paired, multi-light doors. These were replaced with multi-light, single doors with sidelights by the late 1950s.

More recently, a modern handicapped access lift was installed on the north side of the porch (between the porch and the stone steps). A section of the original balustrade had to be removed here to provide access onto the porch deck from the lift, and a modern railing installed along the approach to the north door.

The building originally had louvered, wood shutters (Figures 2 and 3) at the window openings. These had been removed from the building by the late 1940s.

Significant Interior Alterations: Many changes were made to the floor plan of the basement. Several of the large, open spaces of the basement, especially in the 1910 wings and wing additions, were divided into smaller spaces by the installation of drywall partitions. Dropped acoustic tile ceilings were also installed in many of these rooms. In addition, many of the original exterior walls in the basement, which were originally finished in plaster or left as unfinished stone and brick, were covered by drywall.

Modern changes were especially apparent in the reception and lecture rooms. The original plans and historic photos (Figure 4) show that these rooms originally opened up to each other via a pair of folding, painted canvas, partition doors. These doors were removed and drywall partitions inserted to create office space.

Another significant change was the removal of the original double doors which led from the front entrance hall into the lecture room and into the reception room. The original architectural drawings by J. Foster Warner show that the doors leading into the reception room were multi-light with sidelights and a classical fanlight above. These doors were replaced with single doors and some of the leftover space was in-filled with drywall.

The original classical surround and mantel (Figures 4 and 5) at the fireplace on the east wall of the reception room was removed by the late 1950s (Figure 6). The delicately carved surround had Tuscan columns and an entablature with an oval motif. Another change in the reception room was the removal of the pair of original French doors leading into the library to the south. This opening was in-filled and converted to a closet by the late 1950s.

Other modern changes on the first floor took place in the north wing addition where several partitions and closets were removed from the dormitory rooms, creating more open spaces.

The historic floor plan on the second and third floors was left largely intact. The only major changes were the removal of some partitions in the northwest corner of the second floor. An enclosure wall was added at the main stair on the second floor. Suspended acoustic tile ceilings were added in some of the rooms on the second floor.

B. Historical Context:

1. Introduction:

The history of Eastman Hall is inextricably linked to the historical and physical development of the Genesee Hospital and its former Nursing School. In order to understand Eastman Hall's architectural and historical significance, it must be viewed within the broader historical context of the institution with which it was associated.

2. Events Leading up to the Founding of the Hospital:

The roots of the Genesee Hospital date back to May 25, 1887 when it was incorporated as the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital by a group of prominent Rochester businessmen. Many interesting events and circumstances led up to the founding of this medical institution.

There were two opposing schools of medical thought in the late nineteenth century: homeopathic medicine and allopathic medicine. Each medical faction thought that its methods should predominate in Rochester's existing hospitals: Rochester City<sup>2</sup> and St. Mary's. The allopaths believed in fighting disease by using remedies which would produce effects different from those produced by the disease itself. The homeopaths, on the other hand, believed in the idea that diseases are treated and cured by using small doses of drugs that would, in healthy persons, produce symptoms of the disease treated. By the 1910s interest in this therapy faded as science advanced; allopathic techniques dominated and became today's mainstream medicine.

Homeopathy became popular with the upper middle class. Patrons of homeopathy included Secretary of State William Henry Seward, New York editor William Cullen Bryant, and business leaders such as Henry Keep and Chauncey Depew, both presidents of the New York Central Railroad (Atwater 1975: 16).

Rochester's homeopaths established a dispensary on West Main Street in 1872. In 1886, a request by homeopathic physicians to establish a homeopathic division at the City Hospital was turned down. This provided the impetus for the homeopaths to establish their own hospitals: Hahnemann (now Highland) and Rochester Homeopathic (now Genesee).

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<sup>2</sup>Rochester City Hospital became Rochester General Hospital in 1911.

While the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital was incorporated in 1887, it initially lacked land, buildings, and funding. Important planning decisions were made at the December 1888 and January 1889 board meetings of the hospital which set the future course of the institution. It is important to note that the board was made up of prominent and affluent local businessmen including Hiram W. Sibley and his brother-in-law, James Sibley Watson. These men and their families became the financial benefactors of the hospital for a period of nearly 30 years. The Sibleys became prosperous prior to the Civil War when the elder Hiram Sibley, father of Hiram W., founded Western Union Telegraph Company.

Not only did the Sibley family live on the east side of the Genesee River, where there was no hospital, but the existing hospital facilities in Rochester were essentially unavailable to them since their physicians were homeopaths who were not permitted to practice at City Hospital. Incidents in the late 1880s perhaps further emphasized to the Sibleys the need for an east side hospital. The original idea of founding an east side hospital has been credited to Mrs. Hiram Sibley who, according to historical accounts, had to have her coachman drive a woman who had slipped and injured herself on an icy sidewalk in front of the Sibley mansion on East Avenue across town to City Hospital. The need for a nearby hospital facility may have been further heightened by the fact that Hiram W. Sibley's two oldest male heirs died of diphtheria in 1886 and 1888.

3. Selecting a Site:

One of the first concerns of the hospital board was to select a site. The University of Rochester offered to sell the home of its retired president, Martin Brewer Anderson, at the northwest corner of University Avenue and Prince Street, adjacent to the college campus, for a sum of \$60,000. In addition to the relatively high asking price it was estimated that renovation for use as a hospital would cost an additional \$5,000. The board voted against this offer. Under the leadership of Don Alonzo Watson, chairman of the building committee, the board opted to buy the former Air-Cure Sanitarium on Monroe Avenue<sup>3</sup> in 1889 for the much more reasonable cost of \$16,000 (Atwater 1975: 170-171).

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<sup>3</sup>The original building on Monroe Avenue is no longer standing. This is now the site of the Sears Roebuck Building (known today as Monroe Square).

Thomas Peck was the first patient to be admitted to the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital on September 19, 1889. With the exception of those patients occupying the endowed free beds, patients were charged \$4 a week for board if Rochesterian or \$5 if from outside the city (Atwater 1975: 171). In its first year, the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital cared for 430 patients.

4. The Move to the Alexander Street Campus:

Within a few years it became clear that the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital would require a much larger facility in order to meet the growing number of patients. On January 2, 1893 the hospital acquired the estate of Freeman Clarke on Alexander Street for \$85,000. The acquisition included Clarke's elegant brick mansion and eight acres of landscaped grounds. Mr. Clarke, who had died in 1887, was one of Rochester's most prominent national politicians serving as a Republican Congressman and as United States Comptroller of the Currency.

The new hospital complex opened on November 21, 1894. The three-story brick mansion was remodeled as the Administration Building. In addition to housing offices, the large building also accommodated waiting rooms, a doctors' and nurses' dining room, a pharmacy, a laboratory, sleeping quarters for interns and nurses, and a suite for the Superintendent of the Hospital and Nurses.

Architect J. Foster Warner designed ward buildings which were built on the north and south sides of the Administration Building in 1894. Mrs. Don Alonzo Watson and Mrs. Hiram Sibley donated the funds to build these buildings which bore their family names. The Watson and Sibley Pavilions, as they were known, were connected to the Administration Building by long corridors. The Sibley Pavilion was reserved for affluent patients, while the Watson Pavilion was for those who could not afford to pay for their treatment.

Many other buildings were added to the growing campus in its early years including the Hollister Ward (1895), the Kitchen Building (1894), an ambulance house (1895), the Watson Surgical Pavilion (1897), a nurses' home (1898), and a superintendent's cottage (1901). The generous financial support from prominent East Avenue families - the Watsons, the Sibleys, the Perkins's, and the Hollisters - made the expansion of the hospital facilities possible during its formative years.

5. The Early Years of the Rochester Homeopathic Training School:

The establishment of the Rochester Homeopathic Training School for nurses in 1889 was an important event in the history of the hospital and was representative of the general movement to improve nursing education during the late nineteenth century. Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley served as the first president of the board of the training school. Applicants to the school were required to have an interview with Mrs. Sibley and were accepted if found to "...possess all the virtues of noble womanhood; (to be) sober, honest, truthful, punctual, quiet, orderly, gentle but firm, cleanly (sic) and neat, patient, cheerful and kindly" (*Lady Supervisors*, ca. 1889: 9).

The 1910 regulations of the school stated that admission applications "...must be accompanied by testimonials from physician and clergyman as to the physical and moral adaptability of the applicant for the work of nursing...." (*The Twenty-First Annual Report of the Rochester Homeopathic Training School For the Year 1910*: 39-40). The regulations of the school stated that "...women of superior education and cultivation, when equally qualified to nurse, will be given preference..." (*The Twenty-First Annual Report*: 39-40).

Under the direction of Miss Eva Allerton, Superintendent of the Hospital and Nurses (1890-1906), the training school officially incorporated in November, 1891. Students lived in residence under the supervision of Miss Allerton. They were accepted into the program on a probationary basis for a period of three months. Known as "probies," their duties included housekeeping, helping in the dietary kitchen, disinfection procedures, care of the ill at the hospital, and care of the community's poor as part of the visiting nurse service. If their services were deemed satisfactory, they were officially admitted as student nurses into the three year training program.

The first graduation ceremony of the Training School was held in February of 1892. Three nurses from the school's first class of 1891, and five from the class of 1892 received their nursing degrees.

6. Life as a Nursing Student in the Early 1900s:

What was the daily life of a nursing student like during the early 1900s? All student nurses were required to wear the uniform of the school. Those students assigned as day nurses were on duty from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. with two hours off for rest, study, and exercise. They were also given an afternoon off

each week and part of Sunday. Those on night duty worked from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

The course of instruction during the early years of the school was specified as follows:

Care of Wards, and private rooms, with the principles of ventilating, and warming the same.

Bed making; changing bed and body linen, while the patient is in bed; baths, management of helpless patients, prevention and treatment of bed-sores.

Application and dressing of blisters; preparation and application of fomentations, poultices, and cups; administration of enemata, and the use of catheter.

Observation of temperature, pulse, respiration, secretion, and excretions.

Administration of medicines, stimulants, and nutriments, with the keeping of suitable records.

Disinfection and prevention of disease.

Care of patients before, during and after operations.

Care of burns, wounds, and ulcers; control of hemorrhage, and artificial respiration.

Bandage making and bandaging; padding splints; preparation of aseptic and antiseptic dressings; care, names and uses of instruments.

The care of obstetrical, gynaecological, eye, ear, nose, throat patients.

Lectures will be given, and classes held weekly, during the school year, by members of the Medical Staff, and Superintendent and her Assistants. Examinations will be held at stated intervals.

That the pupils may have an extended course, in the following subjects, the third year has been added.

Theoretical, and practical application of massage, and electrical therapeutics.

Hospital management and equipment.

Modification of diet, in special diseases.

The purchase, preparation and distribution of food.

Invalid cookery.

Household sanitation.

Thus giving special opportunities for women desiring to fit themselves for positions in other institutions.

When the full term of three years is ended, the examinations passed, and the conduct of the nurse has been satisfactory, she is given a diploma signed by the President of the Training School, the Chairman of the Medical Board, and the Superintendent.

The nurse is then at liberty to choose her own field of labor, whether in private families, hospitals, or district nursing among the poor....(*Twenty-First Annual Report of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital For the Year 1910: 40-41*).

7. The First Nurses' Home (Monroe Avenue):

Stately Eastman Hall was a long way from the more humble beginnings of the first nurses' home which was located in a rented cottage on Monroe Avenue beginning in 1889. The nursing students lived here during the early years of the hospital when it was still located at the Monroe Avenue facility. A newspaper account described the nurses' home as "...bright and airy and when properly provided with furniture will be a very comfortable domicile" (*Union & Advertiser*, 27 December 1889). Apparently the budget for furnishing the cottage was limited as indicated by the fact that donations from the community of "Bureaus, chairs, gas fixtures, or...any...other articles..." would be put to good use at the cottage (*Union & Advertiser*).



8. Living Quarters at the Administration Building;  
a Second Nurses' Home; and Site Plans for  
Eastman Hall:

The nurses moved from their original rented cottage on Monroe Avenue to the Administration Building on the Alexander Street campus in 1893 where they had living quarters on the second and third floors. They remained here until 1898 when a new Nurses' Home was built with funds donated by Mrs. Ernest R. Willard. The home was furnished by Mrs. H.W. Sibley. This former two-and-one-half story, rectangular plan, frame residence had a wrap-around porch and a hipped roof with dormers. It contained 32 sleeping rooms, a parlor, and four bathrooms.

This building had to be moved from its original site in 1910 to clear the way for Eastman Hall, the new nurses' home. The "Plot Plan - Homeopathic Hospital" by J. Foster Warner, dated December 28, 1909, shows the proposed relocation of the old nurses' home to a spot east of a laundry building and northeast of the proposed Eastman Hall. In order to free up space for the old nurses' home an ice house and a fruit and vegetable cellar also had to be moved. The old nurses' home became known as the Maids' Cottage and accommodated the hospital's female housekeeping staff. The hospital's annual report of 1910 described the planned adaptive use of this building as follows:

The old nurses' home will be given over to the servants who have so long had inadequate and unattractive quarters. When they are housed in this large, well planned building with its separate bed-rooms and pleasant parlor, it is safe to say that very few hospitals in the country will surpass our's in provision for housing those on whose faithfulness in performing the hard manual labor of hospital house-keeping so much of the success of the hospital depends (*The Twenty-First Annual Report of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital for the Year 1910*: 10-11).

9. Eastman Hall:

Increasing enrollment at the nurses' training school by the early 1900s signalled the need for more housing space. On November 25, 1908, George Eastman, founder of Eastman Kodak Company, established The Maria Eastman Memorial, in memory of his mother, to be used for the construction of a new nurses' residence.

Architect and hospital board member, J. Foster Warner designed the new Georgian Revival style dormitory building. Prior to working on this project, Warner had designed other buildings funded by Mr. Eastman including George Eastman's own mansion (1902-05) on East Avenue (in collaboration with McKim, Mead & White); the Eastman Laboratory (1904-06) at the University of Rochester's Prince Street campus; and the Eastman Building (1900) at Mechanics Institute (demolished). (For information on J. Foster Warner see "I. Historical Information, A. Physical History, 3b. Biographical Information on the architects".)

A summary of "Repairs and Improvements" included in the hospital and training school's annual report of 1908 makes note of Mr. Eastman's generous gift:

...remember the new Nurse's Home, about to be built through the generosity of Mr. George Eastman. We asked for a *dining room*, and got \$60,000 to build and equip a new building for a Nurse's home! The gift was bestowed so simply, so unostentatiously, so unexpectedly, that it came as if dropped down from the skies. Nothing could add more to the efficiency and comfort of the Hospital than will this princely gift, for it is the nurse behind the case, who decides in the battles between life and death waged in the Hospital. Mr. Eastman has earned the gratitude of every friend and patron of the Hospital by his wise and discriminating gift (*The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Annual Reports of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital For the Years 1907 and 1908: 19-20*).

The annual report of 1910 describes in glowing terms the newly constructed nurses' home.

The new nurses' home, the generous gift of Mr. George Eastman in memory of his mother, which was announced in 1908, has been erected in 1910, and is now in process of being furnished. The building is a joy to eye and mind; its pleasant bed-rooms, convenient class-rooms and offices, spacious and dignified social hall, diet kitchen laboratory, convenient little hand laundry, pleasant sitting and dining-rooms, apartment for the officer in charge, make it an ideal building for the purpose. The committee in charge of the furnishing and decoration are spending time and thought without stint to make the walls restful and artistic in coloring. (*The Twenty-First Annual Report of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital For the Year 1910: 10-11*).

10. Improvements and Additions to Eastman Hall:

With growing enrollment in the nursing school it became apparent, by the mid-1920s, that there was a shortage of dormitory rooms at Eastman Hall. The 1925 report of the training school noted that:

It was necessary to find rooms for eleven of the Senior Class outside the hospital in order to make room for the incoming class last September. This proved to be very inconvenient both to students and hospital. It is needless to say that the necessity for more room to properly house the students is very great. When the new building is opened<sup>4</sup> demanding an increase in the nursing force, the question of proper housing becomes acute (*The Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of The Genesee Hospital For the Year 1925*: 21).

One year later under the category of "Hospital Needs" the demand for more housing was again stressed.

We must again emphasize the great need for additional accommodations for housing our nursing staff. With the increased capacity for patients, a corresponding increase in the nursing force is unavoidable and some solution of this problem should be carefully considered and steps taken at an early date to correct the situation. The school is of great importance to the hospital and surely the health and comfort of these young women in preparation for their life work, should be carefully guarded (*The Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of The Genesee Hospital For the Year 1926*: 18).

The annual report of the training school from the same year also stated the need for improvements to Eastman Hall.

The nurses' home is greatly in need of a complete renovation and redecoration and with the increasing number of patients in the hospital, we are realizing more and more the need for a larger home (*The Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of The Genesee Hospital For the Year 1926*: 22).

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<sup>4</sup>The "new building" referred to here is the North Wing of the hospital which was built in 1926.

The 1927 annual report of the hospital notes under "Hospital Needs" that:

The outstanding need today is one voiced in previous reports but as yet unprovided. Our nurses home at present provides for just about one half the accommodations needed for housing and teaching purposes. At present, these young women are living in three different buildings, and when our next class enters in February, we will be obliged to rent rooms outside... (*The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of The Genesee Hospital for the Year 1927*: 19).

By 1930 the call for more space was finally answered with the completion of Eastman Hall's north and south wing additions. The annual report of 1930 notes that despite the economic depression:

... there have been many building improvements. Fifty-one new rooms were added to the Eastman Home. A new dining room was built on the ground floor [basement] in the new addition to the Home, and adjacent to this was installed a new cafeteria. The old cafeteria has been remodelled to provide a dining room for the resident staff. These improvements are greatly appreciated by the Nursing Staff, and we are very proud of them (*Annual Reports - 1930: Superintendent's Report*: 1).

The Nursing School's report of 1930 also discussed the work done at Eastman Hall:

The Eastman Home improvements are many. The additions have been completed and are now occupied by graduate and student nurses. The old part of the Nurses Home has been redecorated throughout. The office on the main floor is equipped with a call bell system which facilitates the work to a marked extent. The new cafeteria and dining room is under management of the head dietitian.

Gifts of furniture and rug [sic] from Mrs. Cutler and the untiring efforts of Mrs. Wolcott and Mrs. Hoyt in getting new furniture, curtains, etc. for the home has added very much to its attractiveness. The small, artistically furnished sitting room has been much appreciated by the staff (*Annual Reports - 1930: School of Nursing Report*, dated January 21, 1931: n.p.).

11. Hollister Educational Building:

The nursing school's original teaching facilities were located in Eastman Hall's lecture room on the first floor, and in the dietary kitchen, classroom, and demonstration room of the basement. These facilities eventually proved to be inadequate as discussed in the 1927 annual report of the training school which states that:

...Our greatest need at the present time is... more up-to-date classrooms to make a complete teaching unit. It is with difficulty that the instructors "carry on" under the existing conditions (*The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of The Genesee Hospital for the Year 1927: 23*).

The solution to this was the construction of the Nurses' Educational Building<sup>5</sup>, also known as the Hollister Educational Building, which was funded by a gift from Mrs. Granger A. Hollister. This building which opened early in 1931 contained a reference library, auditorium, science lab, dietetics lab, and demonstration room. The Hollister Educational Building, Eastman Hall, and various hospital buildings were connected by underground corridors so that the nurses could avoid going outside during inclement weather.

Gordon and Kaelber, designers of the Eastman Hall additions, were also responsible for the Hollister Educational Building. (For a discussion of Gordon and Kaelber see "1. Historical Information, A. Physical History, 3b. Biographical Information on the architects".)

12. Home Away from Home - Life in Eastman Hall:

Eastman Hall was home for the nursing students who lived here while pursuing their studies. While living in Eastman Hall the daily routine of the student was somewhat dictated by the rules and regulations of the school. Early regulations for the dormitory were rigorous including times for rising and retiring, meal times, the care of rooms, and visitors.

The following rules for the nurses' home, listed in the annual report of 1913, provide a glimpse of the daily routine for nursing students during that early period of the school's history.

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<sup>5</sup>This building has been demolished.

I. Rising and Retiring.

Day Nurses - The hour for rising is 6 A.M., and all must be in their rooms at 10 P.M., and the lights turned out at that time.

Night Nurses - Night nurses must be in their rooms at 9 A.M., and cannot leave them before 4 P.M., without permission from the Superintendent.

They may attend church on Sunday morning, but must in that case be in their rooms at 1 P.M.

Hours of Sleep - Nurses are recommended to secure for themselves at least eight hours of sleep daily. It is therefore requested that quiet shall be maintained between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. and between the hours of 10 P.M. and 6 A.M.

II. Hours for Meals.

Day Nurses - Breakfast, 6:30 A.M. Lunch, 12 M. to 1 P.M. Dinner 5:30 P.M.

Night Nurses - Breakfast, 7:15 A.M. Dinner 5:30 P.M. A supper is served for the nurses at midnight.

III. Care of Rooms.

Each nurse is responsible for the neatness of her room, and the condition in which it is kept has something to do with her standing in the school. The wash-stand must be put in order, the window opened, and the room left to air each morning before leaving it. Nurses are required to have their rooms in such condition that they may be inspected at any time.

The walls may not be defaced in any way, and care must be taken of the room and its furniture.

IV. Laundry.

Clothing must be ready for the laundry before 7 A.M. on Monday. Twenty-four pieces are allowed each nurse per week, and the number must not be exceeded. Only plainly made underclothing will be received. Each article must be plainly marked with the owner's full name. White skirts will not be received.

V. Uniform.

Nurses may not enter the wards out of uniform. The uniform prescribed by the authorities must be strictly adhered to and nurses are required to have a sufficient supply in order to keep themselves clean and tidy.

VI. Hospital Buildings.

When off duty nurses may not visit any ward, drug room or any part of the hospital not set apart for their use at such time.

VII. Visitors.

Nurses will arrange to see their friends during their hours off duty.

They may not receive visitors in the wards, nor may they leave the wards to see friends without the permission of the Superintendent. Visitors may be received in the parlor of the Nurses' Home.

VIII. Fresh Air and Exercise.

All nurses are required to go out for at least one-half hour daily.

IX. Sickness.

A physician will be selected by the Superintendent to attend the nurses when ill....Nurses are reminded that it is their duty to take care of their health. They are therefore recommended to take a proper amount of sleep and out-of-door exercise daily, to be careful in washing and disinfecting their hands....and avoiding chills by wearing wraps when they leave the wards in cold weather.

X. Lectures and Classes.

Nurses will be excused from lecture or class only on account of illness (*Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital For the Year 1913: 90-91*).

Many of Eastman Hall's former residents shared memories of their time spent here as nursing students in *A Time to Remember* (The Genesee Hospital, 1995). These written remembrances help illustrate dormitory life in Eastman Hall through the years and shed some light on the functions of some of the rooms. Historic photographs from the collection of The Genesee Hospital Archives also reveal the uses of certain spaces in the building and provide a glimpse of the furnishing and decorating schemes during different periods.

One of the most important rooms in the building was the reception room, also known as the living room, parlor or main lounge, located in the front of the building off the entrance hall. Figure 4 is a view of the reception room taken about 1919-1920 showing the home-like atmosphere created by the furnishings and the fireplace. The wood floors were partially covered with large oriental rugs. Comfortable-looking chairs, rockers, and couches filled the room along with a piano in the corner. Tall French doors opened onto the front porch. The living room was a social gathering place for the students. Later views of the reception room are shown in Figure 5 (ca. 1947-49) and Figure 6 (ca. 1956-57). By the late 1950s the older furnishings had been replaced with modern pieces and the fireplace surround had been removed. A promotional brochure from the late 1940s described the reception room as:

...a favorite place for gatherings, gaiety and gossip. Here many a friendship is made that lasts for life. Here are developed contacts that linger long in memory (*The Genesee Hospital School of Nursing* promotional brochure, ca. 1947-49: n.p.).

Special events were occasionally held in the reception room including dances, parties, and formal teas. Some of the school's alumnae shared the following reminiscences of these events:

We had dances, teas in our living room and a nice Halloween Party. -  
Class of '40

The teas held in our living room - by Hospital Auxillary...complete with beautiful tea service and a Board Member 'pouring'. Also, this room was decorated for the holidays - always very festive. - Class of '44

Dances in the living room where all doctors and staff were invited. -  
Class of '48

Tea served in the nursing home lounge by the Board of Governesses who also provided opera tickets at the Eastman Theater for the students. - Class of '45

Halloween and Christmas parties in Eastman Hall reception room. Capping ceremony in Eastman Hall dorm-reception room... - Class of '69 (*A Time to Remember*, 1995: 26-27).



The living room was also the setting for morning prayer services as indicated by the following alumnae excerpts:

The morning prayer service by Miss Heal in the livingroom [sic] was inspiring.... - Class of '34

Jewish students were required to stand with the rest of the students as Christian hymns were sung. - Class of '56

I always wondered if our having chapel each morning was somehow in tribute to George Eastman who built our nurses' home and whom we all know was especially interested in music. I understand he had 5 pipe organs in his home and employed a fulltime organist so that organ music could be available whenever he desired.... - Class of '45

Chapel at 6:30 a.m. - sang a hymn, repeated the Lord's Prayer and had a quick inspection (hair off collar, clean fingernails, uniforms and shoes). - Class of '46

Chapel every morning at 6:50 for all students going on duty at 7 a.m. Roll call was taken by a member of the nursing department. A hymn was sung with piano accompaniment, a baby grand piano. Then we filed out and on to duty under the watchful eye of whomever conducted chapel - keeping a close eye out for unruly or long hair, dirty shoes or not so clean uniform. Chapel was later discontinued, considered by the nursing heads that it was a waste of time. I disagreed as did many of my contemporaries upon hearing of the change. Chapel put us in a proper mood to be working and caring for ill people. - Class of '45

My most vivid recollection of life in the dormitory was chapel. Nurses assigned to the 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. shift were expected to assemble in the sitting room at about 6:50 a.m. Here we sang a hymn and participated in a prayer led by Miss Jessica Heal then marched into the hospital via the front door and dismissed. - Class of '27 (*A Time to Remember*, 1995: 30-31).

The building originally housed teaching facilities in addition to dormitory rooms. The building's use as an educational facility was eventually phased out when most of the classes were moved to the Hollister Educational Building in the 1930s. The original lecture room in Eastman Hall was in the semi-circular shaped room on the first floor. Figure 7 shows how the lecture room looked

about 1921. It was a "no frills" space with a wood floor, casement windows, simple desks, and a free-standing blackboard. The semi-circular space in the basement housed a classroom and a diet kitchen where students learned how to prepare nutritious meals for patients. By the 1940s this space became an amusement room complete with radios, a piano, and a ping pong table (*The Genesee Hospital School of Nursing* promotional brochure, ca. 1947-49: n.p.). Figure 8 shows the large room in the 1910 south wing basement as it looked in the 1910s or '20s. This was used as a demonstration room to familiarize the students with hospital procedures. Here the students practiced nursing procedures under supervision before being assigned to those duties in the hospital. The room was equipped with hospital beds and a long work table with benches.

Figure 10 is an early twentieth-century view of a typical dormitory room in the 1910 portion of the building (note the arched window openings which were exclusive to the oldest part of the building). This photograph shows the typical furnishing plan of an early dormitory room consisting of a chest of drawers with a mirror above; a rocking chair; a desk chair; a desk (which appears to be wall-mounted); a small night stand; electric light fixtures (both hanging ceiling fixtures and table-top); a very narrow bed with a cast iron frame; a small oriental rug; and curtains and shades at the windows. Contrast this early dormitory room view with a much later view (ca. 1950) shown in Figure 11. The personal style of the student is much more apparent in this photograph which shows flamboyant curtains with an oriental pattern, a chenille bedspread, and a bathrobe with a dragon motif. Also note the installation of vinyl asbestos tile on the floor by this time. A promotional brochure for the school from the late 1940s describes the dormitory rooms as offering:

...peaceful sanctuary from the work-a-day activities - plenty of opportunities to write those letters home, to indulge in purely personal hobbies, to "get away from it all." At the close of each day, the nurse's room becomes her private "castle" (*The Genesee Hospital School of Nursing* promotional brochure, ca. 1947-49: n.p.).

Eastman Hall's former residents described their living accommodations as follows:

We each had a private room with a bed, chair, desk and chair, lamp, dresser and closet. We were issued linen and a curtain and did not have to worry about doing the laundry. - Class of '57

A comfortable room in which to sleep and study and socialize. - Class of '53

A fond recollection was the assignment of Senior Rooms during our final year of training. We, the seniors, were ungraded from the conventional room to a more prestigious one containing a sink. Aside from, often times, last minute personal cleanliness, it made a bit of hand laundry very convenient. - Class of '47

The luxury of moving to the new section that had a sink and medicine cabinet in each room. How hot the dorm became in the summer. Some of us would drag our mattresses up to the roof for relief. A shower during the night caused a quick exodus. - Class of '46 (*A Time to Remember*, 1995: 5-6).

Envyng the upperclass gals who had newer rooms in a separate wing from the underclassmen. They were more spacious than ours. - Class of '44 (*A Time to Remember*, 1995: 9).

All meals were served in the dining room in the basement. Figure 9 is a ca. 1910s-20s view of the original dining room located in the 1910 north wing. The flooring here was clay tile to allow for easy clean-up. The furniture was specially ordered for Eastman Hall; note the "E" for Eastman carved into the backs of the chairs. With the completion of the additions in 1930, the dining room was moved into the north wing addition and the old dining room converted into a serving room. The architectural renderings of Gordon and Kaelber show the attention that was paid to making the new dining room a formal space with elaborate casework.

Alumnae had the following comments on the dining room:

Hurrying down the lower stairs as fast as one could, on the way to supper. Remember how they always served mint jelly with lamb? - Class of '59

In the dining rooms there were three rows of tables - first year students sat in the left row, second and third year students in the middle row and graduates in the right hand row. The doctors sat in the private dining room and the supervisors, Miss Stutter, Miss Stephens, Miss Merrill, et al, were across the hall in their private dining room. - Class of '45

We could walk to meals in the dining room via the tunnel. We sang a song about 'The meals here at Genny are mighty fine, a biscuit fell off the table and killed a friend of mine'. Some of the food wasn't what I like, but it was good most of the time. - Class of '57 (*A Time to Remember*, 1995: 11).

In addition to the main dining room, by the 1940s small kitchenettes were provided on each floor for the use of the students. Nursing school alumnae discussed these kitchenettes as follows:

I remember the tunafish and onion sandwiches that used to emanate from the first floor kitchenette in the evening, and how good they tasted; and I remember that Gracie Smith...had hers with straight onion, no tunafish! - Class of '45

The late snacks of toast and jelly - or peanut butter and crackers in the kitchen on our floor. - Class of '44

The floor kitchen was always stocked with cold cereal, milk, crackers, peanut butter and jelly when you slept late after working evening shift so it was OK to miss cafeteria breakfast. - Class of '59 (*A Time to Remember*, 1995: 11).

13. The Nursing School Closes its Doors:

The Genesee Hospital decided to close the nursing school in 1978. During its 89-year history the school had trained a total of 2,063 nurses. The decision to close was partly due to the rising costs of operating a nursing school as part of a hospital. Another factor was competition from other programs. More colleges and universities were offering their own nursing programs with both academic and clinical coursework.

14. New Uses for Eastman Hall:

Eastman Hall had served as a dormitory for 68 years. Its closing as a nurses' dormitory marked the end of an era. After 1978, areas of the building, were renovated to accommodate new functions. The basement housed the hospital's Finance Department offices, Security offices, a conference room, the Auxiliary's Recycle Shop, and storage spaces. Located on the first floor were the offices of the Human Resources Department, Quality Assurance, and Mental Health's Alcohol and Drug Treatment Center. The second floor

accommodated on-call rooms and sleeping quarters for doctors and nurses, Security offices, Construction/Planning offices, and additional space for the Recycle Shop. The third floor housed more on-call rooms and storage.

In 1992 plans were underway to restore the building which, by that time, was in need of maintenance and mechanical upgrading. A \$1.6 million fund drive was begun by the Genesee Hospital School of Nursing Alumni Association to restore the exterior of the building and to bring the interior up to modern standards. According to the hospital's 1992 annual report necessary improvements were to be made to Eastman Hall so that it could be used for the Pediatric Developmental Unit, Administrative departments and support services (*The Genesee Hospital Annual Report 1992: 7*). One of the rooms was to be reserved as a conference room for the Nursing Alumni Association "...with space for display and storage of memorabilia...(*You are Invited to Help Preserve Our Past*, 1992, brochure).

15. The Decision to Demolish Eastman Hall:

The fund-raising campaign for the restoration of Eastman Hall was eventually abandoned. The hospital concluded that the cost of bringing the building up to code and adapting it to meet new uses was higher than razing the building and erecting a new facility on the site. The hospital decided that the design of the building was not easily adapted to the modern requirements of the proposed Women's Center. Based on these conclusions, the hospital razed Eastman Hall in the spring of 1996.

Eastman Hall, along with the Kitchen Building and South Wing, was demolished by P & P Contractors of Rochester, New York. The contractor salvaged many of the historic features in the building such as doors, door and window trim, door knobs, etc. The following list of representative artifacts were removed and placed in The Genesee Hospital Archives:

Exterior:

Grape cluster shutterdogs.

Two pre-cast decorative panels from the west facade.

A sampling of bricks.

A leaded glass window from above the front entrance door.

One porch column capital.

Interior:

Maria Eastman bronze plaque from the front hall.

Two numbered door markers from each floor.

Six glass and six brass door knobs.

Tiles and hardware from the third floor bathroom of the 1910 part of the building.

Six coat hooks from closets.

Sink fixtures and mirrored medicine cabinet from Room 335.

Light fixture from Room 340.

Fire alarm gong from third floor.

Construction on the Women's Center which will be built on the site of Eastman Hall is scheduled for 1997. As presently proposed the new facility will be a one-story, 60,000 square-foot building with both patient rooms, outpatient rooms, and a birthing center.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

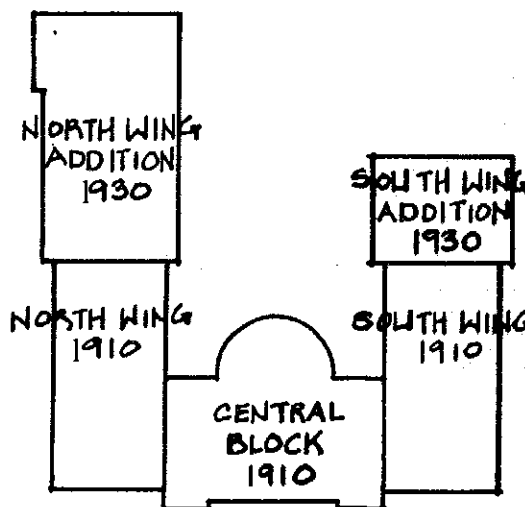
### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Eastman Hall was a three-story, U-shaped, brick dormitory building designed in the Georgian Revival style. The front facade, which faced west, was 12 bays wide. The central portion of the front facade projected forward slightly from the end bays of the north and south wings and was further emphasized by the brick attic (parapet) above the roof cornice. The focal point of the front facade was the prominent three-story portico with Tuscan and Ionic order columns. A one-story, semicircular bay projected from the center of the rear, east, elevation. The north and south wing additions (1930) were designed to match the architectural style, detailing, massing, and materials of the original 1910 block. The building's classical detailing (cornice, dentils, modillions, keystones, rustic quoins, columns, etc.); repetitive and regular fenestration; symmetrical and hierarchical facade with portico; and axial floor plan are representative features of institutional architecture of the early twentieth century.
2. Condition of fabric: Prior to the building's demolition in April-May of 1996, it was generally found to be in fair condition. Some interior areas had suffered from modern alterations including drywall partitions, suspended acoustic tile ceilings, removal of some original plaster partitions. The north and south wing additions had suffered from water damage. Some of the plaster ceilings had

fallen down in these areas. Despite the modern changes and water damage, much of the historic fabric was intact and the building appeared to be structurally sound. Exterior wood elements (doors, sash, porch columns and balustrade, and roof cornice) were in need of re-painting. There was a hole in the porch deck at the third floor. Asbestos abatement was done prior to demolition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: (Refer to HABS drawings - sheets 2-4 for floor plans with detailed dimensions.) The 1910 central block was approximately 61'-6" wide by 35'-1" deep. The 1910 semi-circular bay had a radius of approximately 17'-5". The 1910 north and south wings were 31'-1" wide by 64'-2" deep. The south wing addition was 38'-2" wide by 30'-7-1/2" deep. The north wing addition was 41'-0" wide by 70'-0" deep.



SKETCH PLAN  
(Not to scale)

2. Foundations: The foundation of the 1910 block was coursed, rough-cut dolomite ashlar. Above the foundation was a Medina sandstone watertable with a patent-hammer finish. The foundation of the 1930 additions was hollow-core cinder block with a pargeted concrete finish. Above this foundation was a watertable also with a pargeted finish. The pink hue of this watertable was meant to resemble the color of the Medina sandstone watertable of the 1910 building.
3. Walls: (Refer to HABS drawings - sheets 5-7 for exterior elevations.) The exterior walls were brick laid in the stretcher bond. Located above the basement windows on all elevations was a brick beltcourse three courses high. Another beltcourse, five courses high, was located above the first floor windows. The corners of the building featured brickwork resembling quoins.

4. Structural System: The 1910 building was of load-bearing masonry construction; stone foundation walls with brick walls above. The 1930 additions were of hollow-core cinder block construction with pargeing at the foundation and a brick veneer above.

1910 block: The floor joists were wood ( 2" x 8" joists and 2" x 10" joists; 16" on center). The large span of the reception room required steel beams in the ceiling. The interior face of the brick walls were finished with 1-1/4" x 2" wood furring (16" on center) with metal lath and a plaster finish. Partition walls were constructed of wood studs with plaster finish on metal lath. The attic had 2" x 6" rafters (20" on center) with 4" x 8" purlins and 4" x 4" posts).

1930 additions: The flooring system featured steel beams. The interior faces of the cinder block walls were insulated with cork and finished with plaster on metal lath. Partition walls consisted of metal studs with a plaster finish on metal lath. The Gordon and Kaelber architectural drawings of the additions refer to these as "patented partitions."

5. Porches, stoops: (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 9 for porch details.) Located in the center of the front facade was a three-story, gable-roofed portico. The porch flooring was finished in clay tile on the first floor with tongue and groove wood flooring on the second and third floor decks. Each level of the porch featured a total of six wood columns across the front (paired columns in each corner and single columns framing the center bay) and pilasters at the juncture with the brick wall. A wood balustrade with turned balusters ran along the perimeter of the porch, between the columns and pilasters. The wood columns and pilasters at the first and second floors were Tuscan order. Those at the first floor supported a simple entablature while the second floor columns supported an entablature with a denticulated cornice. The third floor columns were Ionic order. The capitals of these columns were pre-cast. The porch pediment had a smooth plaster finish. A roundel window with wood muntins and keystones was located in the center of the pediment. The cornice of the pediment was ornamented with an unusual arcaded corbel table.

On the first floor the balustrade extended beyond the porch to the main entrances north and south of the porch. Here the balustrade connected with square, wood paneled pedestals on either side of the front steps. Mounted atop these pedestals were light posts which appeared to be the original with the exception of the modern lights and shades (historic photos show that these light



posts once had simple globes at the top; see Figure 2). The front steps on either side of the porch were Medina sandstone. A modern handicapped access lift was installed on the north side of the porch, between the porch and the stone steps.

6. Chimneys: There were two interior chimneys at either end of the central block visible on the east slope of the roof. These brick chimneys had pyramidal caps. A small brick chimney was located on the west slope of the roof at the central block.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors:

The front facade originally had nine doorways but prior to demolition had a total of six exterior doorways: one each at the first floor on either side of the portico and two doors at both the second and third floors of the portico.

The matching front doorways on the first floor of the facade were set into round-arched openings with rusticated stone surrounds and keystones. (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 8 for front entrance details.) Set inside the rustication were paneled pilasters capped by decorative consoles. A fanlight with delicate leaded tracery was located in the arch above each door. A simple half-round, flat, copper hood extended over the door openings. Each door opening had a multi-light, wood frame replacement door with multi-light vertical sidelights.

The portico doorways at the second and third floors featured wood sidelights (four lights in each) with recessed wood panels below, and multi-light (twelve lights) single doors also with recessed panels in the lower portion.

- b. Windows:

Most of the original windows were intact. The fenestration was generally repetitive, symmetrical, and regularly spaced. The sun porch windows of the north wing were arranged both singularly and in groups of four on the east elevation, and in groups of three on the south elevation.

Windows typically had limestone sills (1910 building) or cast stone sills (1930 additions), and flat brick arches with stone or cast stone keystones. Typical exterior trim at the windows was 4" wide with an ovolo and cavetto profile (from inner to outer). The most common window type was a six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash. (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 7 for double-hung window.)

There were also several other types of windows. The first floor windows of the semi-circular bay were multi-light wood casements (eight lights in each unit) with multi-light transoms (ten lights) above. (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 7 for casement window.) Windows at the basement level included six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash; four-over-four double-hung wood sash; three-over-three, double-hung wood sash; small wood casements; and small, three-light awning windows. The east facade of the central block featured two multi-light, wood casements (eight lights in each unit) with fanlights at the stair landings. There was a fixed, multi-light steel sash on the east elevation of the elevator penthouse.

Historic photographs (Figures 2 and 3) show louvered shutters at most of the windows on the first, second and third floors. These are believed to have been removed by the late 1940s. A few of the original iron shutterdogs in a grape cluster design remained.

According to historic photographs (Figures 2-5), the five windows facing onto the first floor of the portico were originally filled with pairs of multi-light French doors (eight lights in each door with a wood panel in the lower portion). An eight-light transom was located above each pair of French doors. The French doors were replaced with six-over-six double-hung sash; the transom openings and the lower portion beneath the windows were bricked in.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The roof of the main block (1910) was hipped with asphalt shingles. The roofs at the 1930 wing additions were flat with built-up asphalt roofing. The elevator penthouse roof was a hipped, pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. The shed-roofed dormers on the east slope of the hipped roof were metal. The 1910 building had half-round, metal gutters and downspouts with ornamental straps.

b. Frieze, cornice, eaves: (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 5 for cornices.) The entire building had a narrow, wood frieze band with dentils; wood modillions beneath overhanging eaves; and a molded wood cornice. The semi-circular bay and elevator penthouse featured a band of wood dentils beneath a molded roof cornice.

9. Decorative features:

a. Pre-cast panels: (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 5 for pre-cast panel.) Two decorative cast stone panels with a floral swag and urn motif were located above the second floor windows in the entrance bays of the west facade.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

a. Basement: (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 2 for basement plan.) There was a full basement in both the 1910 building and the 1930 additions. The plan of the basement had been greatly altered in recent times by the installation of several metal stud/drywall partitions. Central corridors ran through the 1910 block from north to south and in the 1910 wings from east to west. A stairwell, located in the central block of the building on the east side of the corridor, connected the basement to the first floor.

By the time of demolition the 1910 central block featured a total of six rooms. A crawl space with a dirt floor was located beneath the front porch. This space was accessible through the two window openings in the west, center room of the central block. The 1910 north wing had been partitioned into nine rooms. The 1910 south wing had been divided into seven rooms.

The north wing addition had been partitioned into eight rooms. The south wing addition consisted of an open space with large support columns. A bathroom and elevator shaft were located off of this space to the northwest.

b. First Floor: (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 3 for first floor plan.) The first floor plan consisted of both public and private spaces. The central block of the 1910 building had a total of eight rooms. The central block had a vestibule located at the main entrance (north of portico). This vestibule led to the front entrance hall. The main stair was at the east end of the entrance hall. The entrance hall provided access to the spaces originally known as the reception and lecture rooms, later used as offices. Modern drywall partitions were inserted into these rooms. The room originally used as the library was located directly south of the reception room but the doorway between these two rooms had been filled in. Long central corridors led off of the central block to the north and south wings. The plan of the north and south wings (both 1910 and 1930 sections) was repetitive with former dormitory rooms and communal bathrooms. The 1910 north wing had a total of ten rooms; the north wing addition also had ten rooms. The 1910 south wing had a total of 10 rooms; the south wing addition had six rooms plus an elevator. Some of the original plaster partitions had been removed between the dormitory rooms to create office space. Most of these changes took place in the north wing addition as well as in a few scattered locations such as the former Superintendent Nurse's Room in the southwest corner of the main block. A sun porch was located at

the southeast corner of the north wing addition. A stair along the west wall of the sun porch led to the second floor.

c. Second and Third Floors: (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 4 for second and third floor plans.) The second and third floor plans were identical with a few exceptions. Original plaster partitions had been removed from the northwest corner rooms of the second floor. The stairway to the attic was accessible only from the third floor (at the south end of the main corridor). The second and third floor plans featured long, central corridors with dormitory rooms on either side. There were four communal bathrooms on each floor: one in the north wing, one in the north wing addition, one in the south wing, and one in the south wing addition. The front porch was accessible from the two front, center rooms of the central block on both floors. The main stairwell and adjacent hall were located in the central block. Another stairwell was located in the sun porch of the north wing addition.

d. Attic: The attic was a large, open space which extended over the 1910 building only. It was unfinished with exposed brick walls and exposed roof rafters. A small doorway on the east wall of the 1910 south wing opened onto the flat roof of the south wing addition.

2. Stairways: There were four interior stairways; three in the 1910 block and one in the north wing addition.

The building's main stair was located in the central block and led from the front entrance hall on the first floor to the second and third floors. (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 3 for main stair.) It was an open-well, open string stair of wood construction. This U-shaped stairway extended up four risers to a landing, turned ninety degrees, then proceeded up eight risers to a second landing, turned ninety degrees, and then up one more flight of four risers. The original curved handrail and turned newel post (at the base of the stair) were intact as were some of the original, delicately turned spindles. The square-profile balusters at the portion of the stair between the first and second floors were replacements. Square pendants with circular knobs hung from the corners of the stairwell. An arched window provided light to this stairwell. A modern drywall partition was installed in the second floor hall, enclosing the stair at this level only.

Located below the main stair was a separate stair leading from the basement to the first floor. This was originally an open stair. It was made into an enclosed stairwell by the installation of a modern drywall partition. This

wooden stair with a metal balustrade extended up seven risers to an angled winder making a ninety degree turn, and then the stair continued up a straight flight of six risers to the front entrance hall. A small window provided natural light for this stairwell.

The attic stair was an enclosed, single-run wood stair. A simple wooden railing with square posts was located around the stairwell opening in the attic.

The stair in the sun porch of the north wing addition extended from the first floor to the third floor. This was a closed string stair. The stair consisted of fifteen risers and was of metal construction. The face of the risers had a recessed rectangular panel. The stair featured 3"-square metal newel posts with cast bronze caps and ball tops. The stair railing was wood with metal balusters alternating between spiral and square profiles.

3. Flooring:

Basement: The flooring in the basement was concrete. Some of the rooms in the basement had modern carpeting installed over the concrete.

First, Second and Third Floors, and Attic: The original flooring was tongue and groove wood. In some areas of the building, especially the corridors and more public spaces, the original wood flooring was covered with modern carpeting. The bathrooms had ceramic clay tile flooring.

4. Wall and ceiling finish (including crown moldings and baseboards): The original walls were finished with plaster on expanded metal lath. It is interesting to note that cork insulation was used between the exterior cinder block and the plaster finish of the additions.

The original interior partitions throughout the building (both 1910 and 1930 sections) were also finished with plaster on expanded metal lath. Modern partitions were drywall. Original bathroom walls were finished in glazed ceramic tile wainscoting. Shower, toilet, and dressing room partitions in the bathrooms consisted of wood (1910 building) and marble (1930 additions). The attic walls and the sun porch walls were exposed brick.

The finishes found on the basement walls varied greatly. Some walls were exposed stone and brick (at the exterior; 1910 building). While others were original plaster over the exterior stone. Drywall had been installed over the plaster in some basement rooms. The rooms along the north exterior wall of the 1910 north wing consisted of several layers: drywall over glazed clay tile

over the original plaster over the exterior stone. Many modern drywall partitions had been installed in the basement as well.

**Wood Baseboards:** (Refer to HABS drawings - sheets 2 and 7 for baseboards.) A few different baseboard types were represented in the building. The molded baseboard in the 1910 dormitory rooms, corridors, and front vestibule was 8-3/4" tall with a simple cyma reversa top profile and curved shoe at the base. The 8-1/2" tall baseboard in the lecture and reception rooms was an elaborate profile consisting of a cyma recta, quirk, fillet, cyma recta, quirk, and curved shoe profile (from top to bottom). The molded baseboard in the corridors and dormitory rooms of the 1930 additions was 6" tall with a simple, square profiled top and a curved shoe molding. The former dining room in the north wing addition of the basement featured a fanciful molded baseboard that was 9" tall with the following profile (from top to bottom): cavetto, fillet, cavetto, fillet, ovolo, fillet, and ovolo.

**Decorative Wood Ceiling Beams:** The ceiling in the reception room (first floor) featured paneled wooden beams (over structural steel beams).

**Wood Crown Moldings:** (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 7 for crown moldings.) The wooden crown molding in the reception and lecture rooms (hidden by suspended acoustic tile ceiling) was the most elaborate found in the building. This crown molding consisted of a cyma recta at the top and a cyma reversa at the bottom. Two additional types of crown moldings were found in the dormitory rooms of the 1910 and 1930 sections. The crown molding in the dormitory rooms of the oldest section had a simple cyma recta profile. The crown molding in the newer section was slightly more elaborate and featured the following profile (from top to bottom): astragal, fillet, cyma recta, fillet, and cavetto.

**Types of Wood used for Trim (crown moldings, baseboards, etc.):** The moldings in the oldest section of the building were chestnut while those in the addition were oak.

**Pressed Metal Ceilings:** The ceilings in the 1910 portion of the building were decorative pressed metal, some of which were hidden by modern suspended tile ceilings. These metal ceilings were ornamented with a grid pattern featuring diamond shapes and fan motifs in each square.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 4 for door details.)  
Door Surrounds in 1910 Building: The door surrounds in the reception and lecture rooms on the first floor were the same (and matched the window surrounds in these rooms). This molded wood trim was 5-5/8" wide with a quirk, cyma recta, and cavetto profile (from inner edge to outer edge). The wood door surrounds in the dormitory rooms of the 1910 building were 4-1/2" wide with a simple, straight-edged profile.

Door Surrounds in 1930 Wing Additions: The typical door surround in the 1930 additions was 3" wide, molded metal trim with an ovolo and cyma reversa profile (from inner to outer).

A variety of original door types were represented in the building as well as some modern replacement doors. Door Types in 1910 Building: The original double doors leading from the front entrance hall into the reception room and lecture room were replaced with modern, wood frame, glazed doors and partial drywall infill. The typical doors (2'8" wide x 6'8" high) leading from the corridors to the dormitory rooms were wooden with four recessed panels. Located above these doors were wooden transoms (the original drawings show that these were originally wood-framed glass transoms, hinged at the bottom to allow opening for ventilation). Closet doors (2'4" x 6'8") in the 1910 building were similar to the dormitory room doors but did not have transoms.

Door Types in 1930 Wing Additions: In the north and south wing additions, the typical door from the corridor to the dormitory rooms was a 2'8" x 6'5" wood door with four recessed panels. Like the doors in the main block, these doors also had fixed wood transoms which were originally operable glass transoms. The closet doors in the additions were 2'4" w x 6'5" high. These wooden doors had three recessed panels and an upper opening filled with a woven metal grille for ventilation. Other typical door types included the 3'8" x 6'6" corridor fire doors (between the 1930 and 1910 sections; and at the entrance to the sun porches of the 1930 north wing addition). These were metal with two recessed panels in the lower half and wire safety glass in the upper half. The original architectural drawings show that these doors once had glass transoms and were later filled in with a wood panel and fixed in place. Some of the metal corridor doors in the south wing addition had a single panel

in the lower portion and a glazed unit in the upper part divided into four lights by metal muntins.

b. Windows: (See "B. Description of Exterior, 7b. Windows" for descriptions of window types.) (Also refer to HABS drawings - sheets 2 and 7 for windows.) Interior window surrounds: Original window surrounds were intact. The window trim at the casement and double-hung windows of the lecture and reception rooms was the same as the door trim in these rooms. This 5-5/8" wide trim had (from inner to outer) a quirk cyma recta and cavetto profile. These windows had 4-3/4" high molded wood sills with an ovolo curved stool and a quirk cyma recta apron. The molded wood window surrounds in the dormitory rooms in both the 1910 and 1930 sections of the building were the same. This 3-1/2" wide trim consisted of (from inner to outer) a quirk ovolo and a large double quirk bead profile. These windows had simple, curved (cyma recta) corner brackets at the top rail of the lower sash. The window sills varied slightly between the 1910 and 1930 sections of the building. The sill type in the older section was approximately 5" high and had an ogee stool and a straight apron with a quirk ovolo at its base. The 4-5/8" high sill in the newer section of the building was simpler in design with an ogee stool and straight apron.

The windows in the former dining room of the basement, north wing addition, featured the most elaborate surrounds found in the building. These windows had angled wood panels on either side. This casework (approximately 6-1/8" wide) featured - from inner to outer - a double quirk bead, a cyma recta, an astragal, and a quirk cyma recta. The 3-1/2" high sills at these windows had the following profile (from top to bottom): an astragal, a cyma recta, a quirk astragal, and a cavetto.

6. Decorative features and trim: The former dining room of the north wing addition featured decorative radiator covers below the windows. (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 2.) These were wooden with recessed panels on either side of the radiator and decorative metal grilles in the openings in front of and above the radiators. The wall space between the windows of this space had decorative molded wood strips (cyma recta profile) creating a paneled look on the walls.
7. Architectural furniture: The dormitory rooms of the north and south wing additions had built-in metal medicine cabinets over the sinks. These had an open shelf in the lower part and a mirrored cabinet door above.



The linen closets on the second and third floors retained the original built-in wood shelving.

Built-in cupboards and shelves had been added to the south wall of the room directly south of the lecture room on the first floor.

8. Hardware: Examples of brass hardware found in the building included window handles; door plates, knobs and hinges; and clothing hooks. Metal pipe rods were in the dormitory room closets. Some of the dormitory room doors had decorative glass knobs.
9. Mechanical equipment:
  - a. Heating: The building was heated by steam fed to cast iron radiators. In general, radiators were located on exterior walls below the windows. Other elements of the heating system included steam pipes and a large water tank (in attic).
  - b. Lighting: The building was always lit by electric lights. The floor plans for the 1930 additions indicated ceiling lights in the halls and dormitory rooms as well as wall fixtures (next to the medicine cabinets in the dormitory rooms). Some of the small ceramic light fixtures mounted on walls adjacent to medicine cabinets were intact. These were oval fixtures with an outlet and a vertical light receptacle. Modern fluorescent light fixtures had been installed on some of the ceilings.
  - c. Plumbing: Many of the original plumbing fixtures (ceramic sinks, toilets) were intact. In some bathrooms modern showers and sinks had been installed. The dormitory rooms in the north and south wing additions retained their original ceramic sinks as did the janitor's closets.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: (Refer to HABS drawing - sheet 1 for site plan.) Eastman Hall was located east of the main complex of buildings at Genesee Hospital. Most of the current buildings on the campus date from the 1950s up to the 1990s, with the exception of North Wing which was built in 1926. South Wing and the Kitchen Building were razed at the same time as Eastman Hall in the spring of 1996. South Wing, a three-story brick building, was located across a small lawn west of Eastman Hall. The Kitchen Building, a one-and-one-half story brick structure, was added to the north end of Eastman Hall in 1933. Currently located west of the Eastman Hall site is a

late twentieth-century, five-story brick building. South of the site is the main road through the hospital campus, beyond which is a late twentieth-century, six-story brick parking garage. To the north of the site is a parking area and East Wing. Averill Avenue forms the eastern boundary of the hospital campus. The east side of this street is lined with late nineteenth-century frame houses.

Historic site plans of the hospital reveal the extent to which the hospital campus has changed through the years. J. Foster Warner's "Plot Plan - Homeopathic Hospital" dated December 28, 1909 shows that the previous Nurses' Home Building had to be relocated before Eastman Hall could be built. A late 1920s site plan of the "Grounds and Buildings of the Genesee Hospital" by architects Gordon and Kaelber shows the campus-like arrangement of the hospital complex. The buildings and structures shown on this map included a block garage; a frame stable; a frame coal shed/garage; a water tank; an incinerator; a frame building (previous Nurses' Home) used for female help and laundry; a brick multi-purpose building housing the boilers and pumps, kitchen, dining room and ice machine; a brick Nurses' Home (Eastman Hall with proposed additions); a frame superintendent's cottage; a frame morgue; a frame contagious ward; a brick surgical building; a maternity ward; the Watson Pavilion; the frame Hollister Ward; the Sibley Pavilion; and the brick Administration Building. All of the buildings on the late 1920s plan have been demolished with the exception of the building labeled brick surgical ward, also known as North Wing.

2. Historic Landscape Design: Nothing remains of the historic landscape design of the Genesee Hospital as shown on the late 1920s site plan. The landscape was originally characterized by its park-like atmosphere with numerous trees, lawns, and walkways. Figure 2 shows the landscaping in front of Eastman Hall as it appeared about 1917. The main drive to the campus was from Alexander Street and it curved in front of the complex and then eastward along the north property line.

A promotional brochure for the nursing school offers glimpses into the setting of the hospital as it appeared about the 1930s or early '40s. The brochure stated that the hospital is located:

"...in an old residential district about a mile from the business center. It is within easy walking distance of the University of Rochester (Prince Street campus), churches, shops, and theatres. The spacious grounds, comprising nearly eight acres, containing many fine old trees and lovely shrubbery, make an ideal setting for a city hospital...The Eastman

Home...is situated back from the street and is surrounded by lawn and trees while in the large space back of the buildings are tennis courts, a picnic ground and flower gardens (Promotional brochure for the Genesee Hospital School of Nursing; undated, probably ca. 1930s-40s).

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

#### A. Architectural Drawings:

1. From the collection of Ungar, Kaplan and Whitney Architects, Rochester, New York:
  - a. Floor plans, elevations, some sections and details of Eastman Hall (Nurses' Home) by J. Foster Warner. Dated drawings are from 1909; some are undated.
  - b. Schematic designs, floor plans, elevations, sections, details, site plan of the 1930 additions to Eastman Hall (Nurses' Home) by Gordon and Kaelber. Dated drawings are from 1927, 1929 and 1930; some are undated.
  - c. Structural steel details of the 1930 additions to Eastman Hall by F.L. Hughes & Co., Inc. Dated 1929.
2. From the collection of The Genesee Hospital, Safety and Environmental Services department, Rochester, New York:
  - a. Floor plans, elevations, plot plan, some sections and details of Eastman Hall (Nurses' Home) by J. Foster Warner. Dated drawings are from 1909; some are undated.
  - b. Heating plan modifications to the 1910 portion of Eastman Hall. Dated 1945.

#### B. Early Views - Photographs:

From the collection of The Genesee Hospital Archives, Rochester, New York. Note: At the time the research was conducted the photographs in the collection were not indexed and many were undated.

\*Photographs of west elevation of Eastman Hall, ca. 1917 and ca. 1947-49.

\*Photograph of the old Nurses' Home (also known as the Maids' Cottage), undated.

- \*Photographs of the dining room in the 1910 north wing of Eastman Hall, ca. 1910s-20s.
- \*Photographs of typical dormitory rooms in Eastman Hall, ca. 1910s; ca. 1940s-50s.
- \*Photograph of amusement room in basement of Eastman Hall, ca. 1947-49.
- \*Photograph of demonstration room in basement of Eastman Hall, ca. 1910s-20s.
- \*Photographs of graduating classes standing in front of Eastman Hall, various dates.
- \*Photographs of nursing students sitting on lawn in front of Eastman Hall, ca. 1960s-70s.
- \*Photograph of "Dorm Basement Chorus" at Eastman Hall, ca. 1958.
- \*Photograph of reception room in Eastman Hall, ca. 1919-20 (from annual report).
- \*Photographs showing nursing students in reception room of Eastman Hall, ca. 1947-49 (from promotional brochure) and ca. 1956-57.
- \*Photograph showing lecture room in Eastman Hall, ca. 1921.

B. Interviews:

Atwater, Edward C., M.D. Telephone interview. 6 May 1996.

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*The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of The Genesee Hospital Including Report of the  
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*The Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of The Genesee Hospital Including Report of The Hospital Training School For the Year 1926.* Rochester: The Genesee Hospital, 1926.

*The Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of The Genesee Hospital Including Report of The Hospital Training School For the Year 1925.* Rochester: The Genesee Hospital, 1925.

*A Time to Remember.* Rochester: The Genesee Hospital, 1995.

*The Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital Including Report of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital Training School For the Year 1913.* Rochester: Democrat and Chronicle, 1913.

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*Union & Advertiser*, December 27, 1889.

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E. Supplemental Material:

USGS map showing the location of the Genesee Hospital (Figure 1). Historic photographs (Figures 2- 11) of Eastman Hall from collection of The Genesee Hospital Archives.

#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Prior to the demolition of Eastman Hall in the spring of 1996, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) reviewed the project under the New York State Historic Preservation Law. OPRHP deemed the building eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and required that documentation be prepared to mitigate the demolition. The Genesee Hospital contracted with Bero Associates Architects of Rochester, New York to prepare the required documentation.

The field work, measured drawings, historical report, and photographs were prepared under the project management of John F. Bero, R.A., Principal of Bero Associates Architects of Rochester, New York. The recording team consisted of Jennie Jensen Brown, R.A., Bero Associates; Kathleen A. Howe, Architectural Historian, Bero Associates; Larry Cohn, Intern, University of Rochester. Final drawings were prepared and inked by Jennie Jensen Brown; lettering was done by Robert C. Corby, Bero Associates. The field measurements and photographs were taken January-May of 1996. The project historian was Kathleen A. Howe who conducted the research on the building and wrote the historical report. The field photography was done by Kathleen A. Howe; large format photography was produced by photographer Andy Olenick. The project was completed in May 1996.

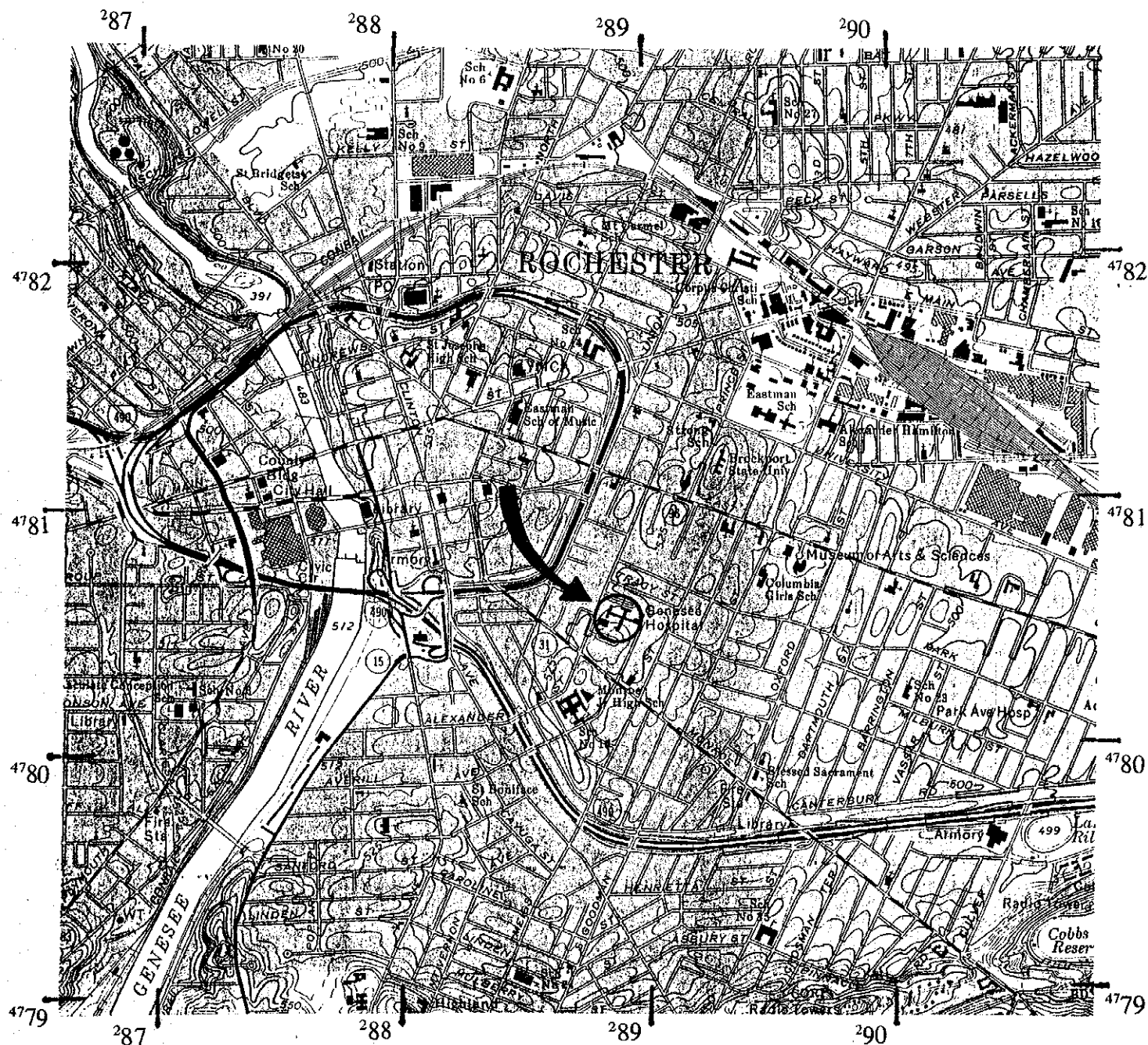


Figure 1 USGS map showing the location of the Genesee Hospital.  
UTM Reference: Zone 18. Easting 288910. Northing 4780500.  
Scale 1" = 2,000'. (USGS Rochester East Quadrangle, United States  
Department of the Interior Geological Survey, 1971/photorevised 1978.)





EASTMAN HALL  
(Nurses' Home) Eastman Home)  
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Figure 2 Photograph of west elevation of Eastman Hall, ca. 1917. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)



Figure 3      Photograph of nurses in front of Eastman Hall (west elevation), early twentieth century. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)

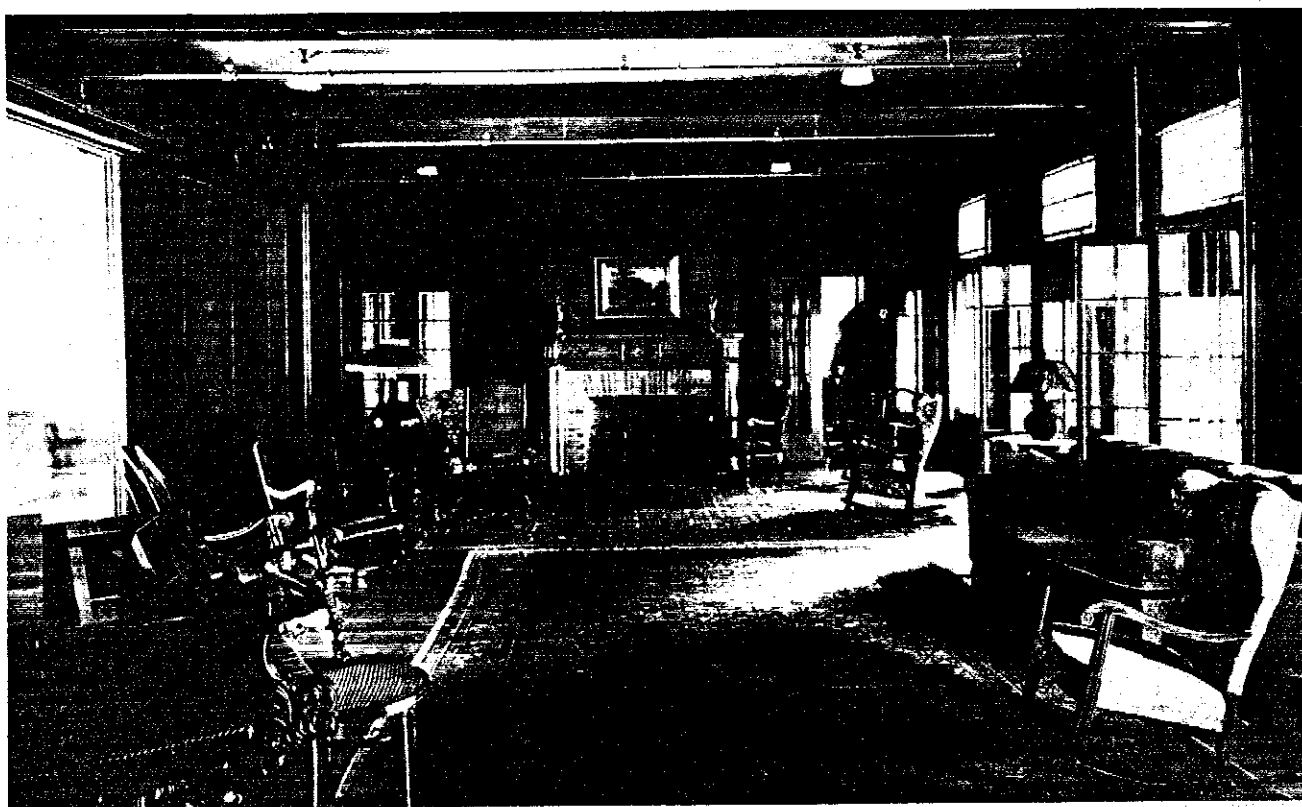


Figure 4      Photograph of the reception room on the first floor of Eastman Hall (in the 1910 part of the building), ca. 1919-20. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)

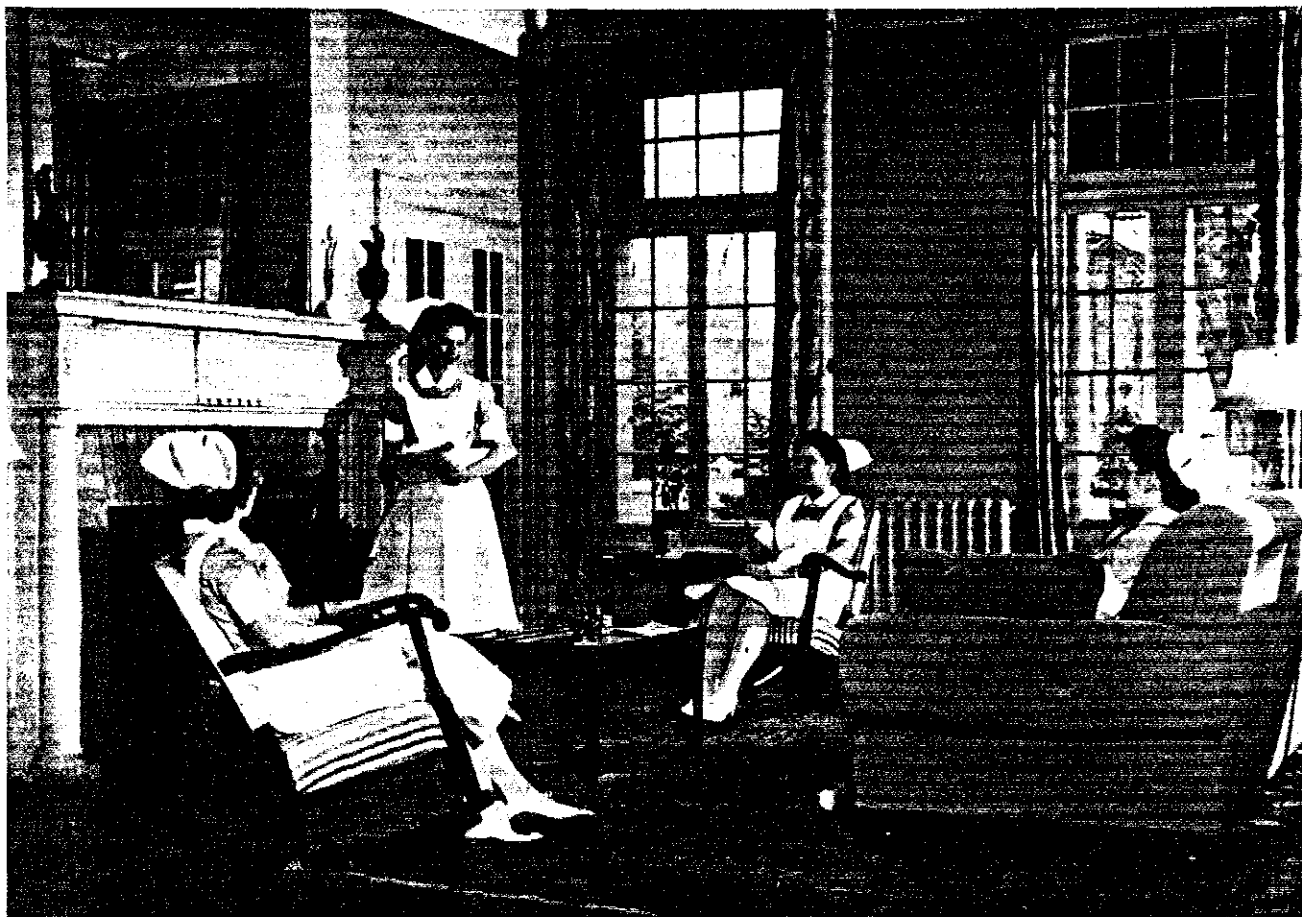


Figure 5      Photograph of reception room on the first floor of Eastman Hall (in the 1910 part of the building), ca. 1947-49. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)



Figure 6      Photograph of the reception room on the first floor of Eastman Hall (in 1910 part of the building), ca. 1956-57. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)



Figure 7      Photograph of lecture room on first floor of Eastman Hall (in 1910 part of the building), ca. 1921. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)

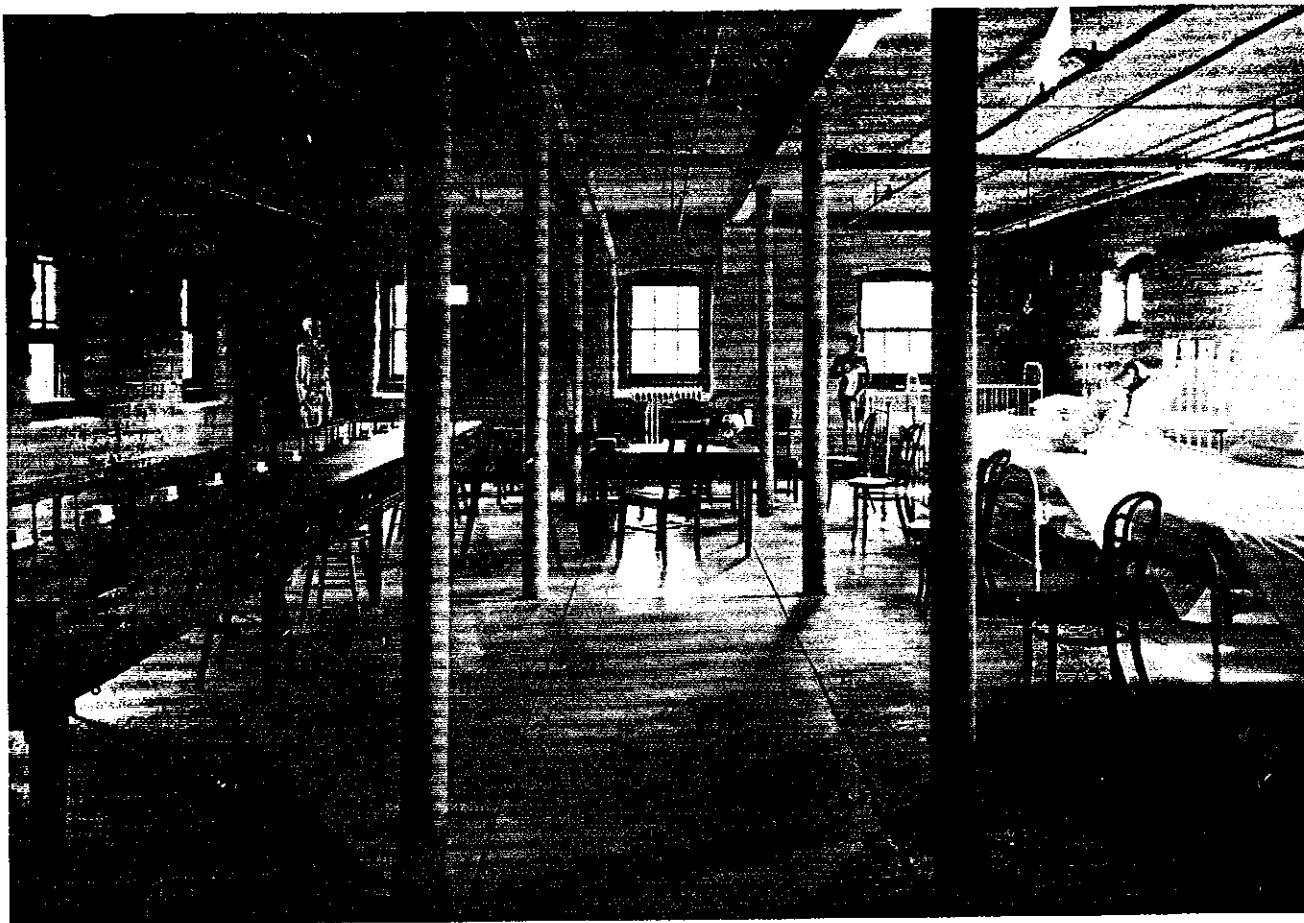


Figure 8      Photograph of demonstration room in 1910 south wing of basement, Eastman Hall, ca. 1910s-20s. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)



Figure 9      Photograph of dining room in 1910 north wing of basement, Eastman Hall, ca. 1910s-20s. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)



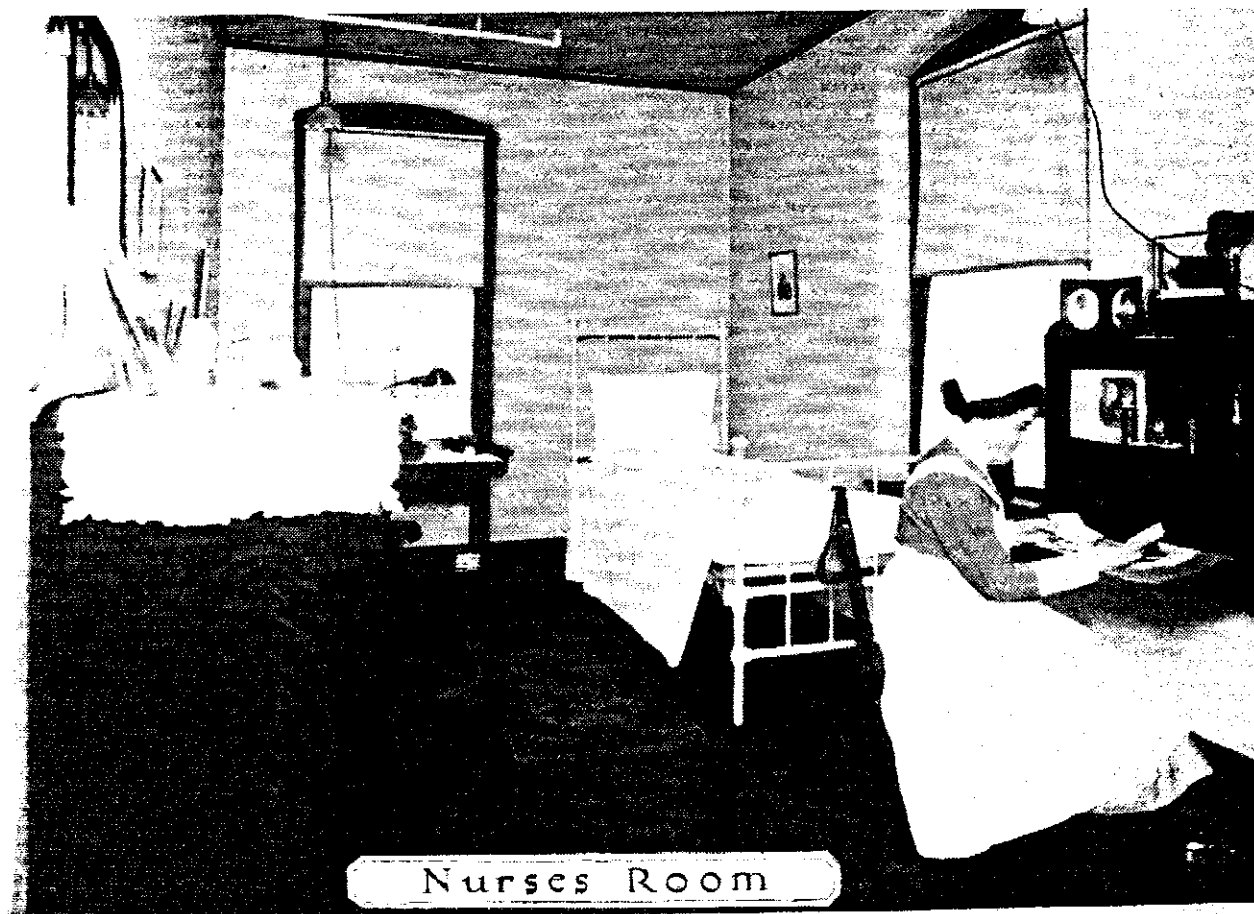


Figure 10      Photograph of typical dormitory room in 1910 part of Eastman Hall, ca. 1910s. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)

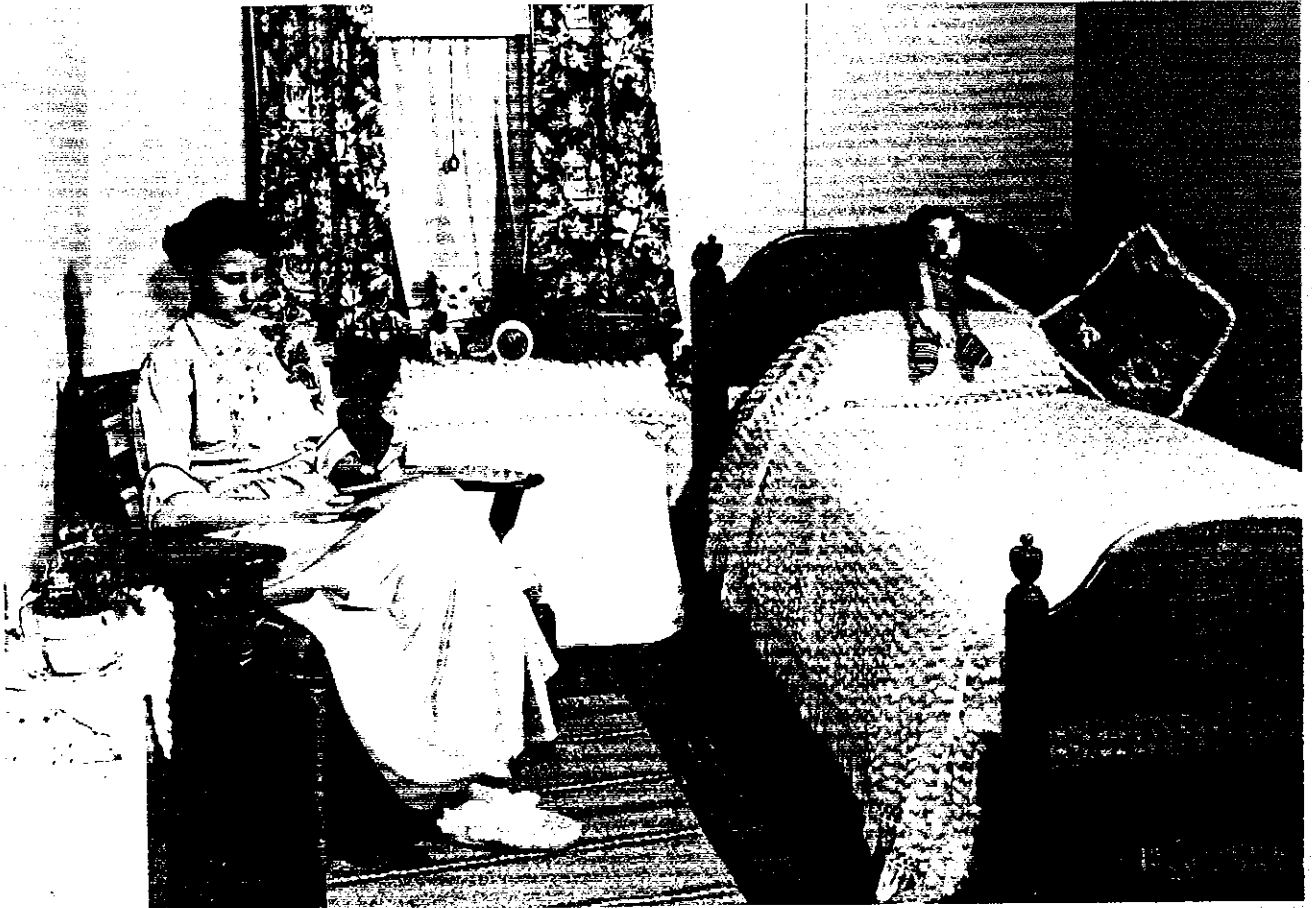


Figure 11      Photograph of typical dormitory room in Eastman Hall, ca. 1950. (The Genesee Hospital Archives.)